## THE TIMES.

RICHMOND, VA.

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Richmond, Va.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1800.

ANDERSONVILLE It has always been well known to th people of the South, and to every person o mpartial mind at the North who has taker the trouble to examine the evidence bear ing on the treatment of Federal prisoners held by the Confederate authorities during the late civil war, that the sufferings are hardships which these prisoners had endure were due not to any deliberate in tention on the part of the Confederate Government to inflict them, but simply to its inability to furnish the necessary medicine and physical accommodations. According to certain articles which have recently appeared in the Century, dilating on the hores of Andersonville, it would be suppose that all that the Federal prisoners had t pass through in that scene of misery wa to be attributed entirely to the unmitigated cruelty of the Confederates who had the ful experiences of the Union prisoners, does not credit either the guards or the commandant at Andersonville with a single in Century writer as if these men had taken a flendish pleasure in heightening the unhappy condition of the prisoners.

This general charge has often been refuted, and refuted so thoroughly that it would have been thought that it would never have been revived. The famous reply of Hill to the attack of Blaine, in the am nesty debate of 1876, was sufficient in itself to dispose of all adverse criticism of n connection with Andersonville, as well as the other military prisons in the South. If any supplement to that memorable reply view of Dr. Isaiah H. White, of this city, with a representative of THE TIMES, and reported in our issue of vesterday. Dr. White was the chief surgeon of military prisoner east of the Mississippi, and for a time was stationed at Andersonville, which is the prison which plays the most prominent par

in the story of the writer for the Century. In his very full and interesting statemen confirms, in the clearest and most convincing manner, the truth of the refutation which has so often been repeated of the gross charges of indifference on the part of the Confederate Government to the sufferings of the prisoners who had tallen into its hands for safe-keeping. He shows that these sufferings were beyond its power relieve on account of existing circumstances, which it could not control, such as an inability to purchase the necessary medicines, or to secure a sufficient supply of wholesome food. It is to be hoped that Dr White's statement will be copied very widely in the Northern States, for it is calculated to modify the opinion which so many per sons in that section entertain of the treat ment of Federal prisoners during the war

## HARRISON AND BLAINE.

on with reference to Mr. Blaine is one who has shown himself on more than one rival near the throne, and yet, during the whole of his term so far, he has been compelled to stand in the shadow of a politician who is universally admitted to be the lead great political services performed long before Mr. Harrison had reached distinction, even in the borders of his native State. Blaine was asked to become a member of was anxious to have the assistance of the most capable advisers, but because he represented a segment, and the most important

overlooked. From the hour that Mr. Blaine entered the Cabinet, he has been a political Tartar to the President. To offend him and drive him from office, was to arouse the indignation and hostility of an enormous mass of Republican voters upon whose good-wi Harrison is dependent for a renomination This, therefore, was not to be thought of On the other hand, to follow Mr. Blaine's lead was to place the President in a position that would make a very unfavorabl individuality was concerned. Mr. Harri son has evidently given his unpleas ation. He is fully determined not to have a rupture with Mr. Blaine as to whether he shall follow the course for him. The prediction may be ventured that he will finally endorse the policy which Mr. Blaine has mapped out with respect to our commercial relations with the South and Central American republics. He will do so with reluctance and misgiving; but he will do so, for the support of Blaine is his aspiration after a renomination.

The one absorbing ambition of the Presi dent is to secure his own renomination, and to gratify this ambition be is prepared to g very far with so powerful a factor in the Presidential situation as Mr. Blaine. Let upon the most dangerous ground. To adopt Mr. Blaine's ideas as to reciprocity treaties is to offend a very large section of the Re publican party, who look to McKinley as their exponent. To decline to adopt Mr. Blaine's ideas is to excite the opposition, not only of the immediate followers of the Section 1. retary of State, but of the great body of the shrewder politician than he has yet shown himself to be if he can steer safely through all the quicksands which now surround him. There is a growing probability that

to 50 cents per ton. The Senator from Marymany pointed interruptions on the part of his associates, either in agreement with or badly bungled. It was intended to be a land supported his amendment in a strong

in opposition to the opinions which he expressed.

It is a notable fact that Mr. Gorman found his two principal supporters in two Senators who represented respectively sections as wide apart as New England and the extreme West, namely. Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, and Mr. Plumb of Kansas. Mr. Dawes was warmly in favor of the reduction proposed by the Maryland Senator, that is, twenty-five cents on each ton of iron ore, while Mr. Plumb advocated a respectation of the part of the proposed by the Maryland Senator, that is, twenty-five cents on each ton of iron ore, while Mr. Plumb advocated a respectation of the painters of the painters to death, paintess and instantaneous, and there is reason to believe that properly applied it might be so. But vesterday at Auburn prison it was evident a clumsy and bungling fashion, such as has many times been witnessed, is a revolt-the such as has tron ore, while Mr. Plumb advocated a re-duction of fifteen cents, most probably be-

ore, and the disposition among its manuthat Kemmler was effectually killed. acturers to relieve these materials either else is speculation. vholly or partially of the existing duties

When the question of reducing the tax on iron ore was put to a vote, not only did Mr. Dawes range himself on the side of Mr. Plumb and the Democrats, but his example was followed by Senators Ingalls of Kansas and Paddock of Nebraska, two men who are now busily engaged in studying that change of sentiment on many political questions which is so rapidly developing in the

NOWHERE has the opposition to the Force ill been expressed in stronger terms than ions which have recently met in the Northern States. "The election bill passed by the the Democratic convention of Iowa, adoptto the freedom and purity of our elections; it places the Treasury of the United States would appear from the description of the at the disposal of the party in power; it enbles the managers of that party to employ as large a force as it deems necessary t earry on the work of its campaign, and to the Government to the people by vesting its safely trusted to conduct their own elections, and that the power of Congress to detion against local abuses." In the brief compass of a few lines, the

lowa Convention has stated the whole ground of opposition to the Lodge bill. Its bjectionable features were never more suc-

RABELY has the press been called upon erecord an event more repulsive or more orrible in its details than the Kemmler electrocution. The latest account of it makes it still more offensive to every instinct of humanity. So far from there being a probability of electrocution growing in popularity in New York State, the chances are rather in favor of its leading to the abolition of capital punishment altogether. If hanging is to be abolished, let the guillotine take its place, or if a more merciful means of destroying life is desired, let chloroform be used active. cation. The shock which the execution of kemmler has given to the public sense is not contined to this country, but extends to the people of every civilized nation. The the people of every civilized nation. The racy against the people in behalf moneyed class, will leave no ground mpression produced is demoralizing and

IT is to be hoped that the day will soon arrive when every street car in Richmond midst that is more likely to extend the area its labors will be watched with great covered by the city corporation than our est by all the people of the South. The great portion of the time and attention of the construction of th

and such facts as that mentioned are evilences of the popularity of an enterprising

From the mass of testimony by experts segment, of the Republican party, whose tion, about the only facts to be gleaned are wishes as to his appointment could not be that Kemmler is dead and death was caused

is no mitigation in the cruel process that has too often accompanied execution by the rope, and which has been the result of

has too often accompanied execution by the rope, and which has been the result of bungling ignorance.

[New York World.]

The effect upon the witnesses was sickening. The effect upon the public is still more shocking, cheful because of the attempt to do this judicial killing by torit ture in recret, and to conceal the tacts, whatever they might be, from the public in whose name and by whose authority the killing was done. The folly and wickedness of that attempt are sufficiently emphasized by the result.

The electric execution law ought now to be repealed on all accounts. So long as it stands, convictions for capital oftenses will be difficult to the point of impressibility. Juries will not willingly condemn men to death by torture. So fong as capital punishment is maintained old-fashioned hanging is good enough, provided it is administered by trained and skillou hangement.

ishment is maintained old-fushioned hanging is good enough, provided it is administered by trained and skilful hangmen.

New York Tribune.]

It is probable that the spectacle of Remmier's death was equally dreadful, but it is also probable that sensation field at the first approach of the electric current. This execution cannot be regarded as anything more than an experiment, and as an experiment it was not a complete success. The current was not steady, and neither were the nerves of those who applied it. Unless there is something about the human constitution which supplies an unusual resistance to the electric fluid no proper occasion existed for the burning of Kemmler's flesh. This has generally, though not always, occurred in accidental desired.

him. There is a growing probability that he will go to wreck, while a stronger man, perhaps Blaine himself, will secure the prize for which Mr. Harrison longs so keenly.

DUTY ON IRON ORES.

One of the most interesting debates that has taken place in the Senate since the items of the McKinley Tariff bill have been under discussion, came off on Wednesday, on which occasion Mr. Gorman of fered an amendment looking to a reduction of the duty on iron ores from 75 cents to 50 cents per ton. The Senator from Mary-

tempt to avert them, and then to make sure of the extinction of life.

iron ore, while Mr. Plumb advocated a reduction of fifteen cents, most probably because he thought the Senate would be more willing to adopt a modified suggestion of this character than the reduction demanded by his two brother Senators.

The Senator from Massachuse admitted that there had been a very marked change of sentiment in New England with reference both to free coal and free wards the disposition among its manutable discussion of the doctors and scientists. There does not seem to be any doubt that Kemmler was effectually killed. All

wholly or partially of the existing duties wholly or partially of the existing duties was rapidly growing more decided. The kansas Senator, on the other hand, advocated the reduction on the general ground that popular opinion demanded a curtailment rather than an increase of all the duties which had been fixed by the terms of the McKinley bill, and in his opposition to the proposed tax on ores he was simply acting consistently with the general principle which he is applying to nearly all the items of that measure.

[New York Star.]

But enough has been developed to show that there is need for more investigation as to the potency and the certainty of the electrical current, and for the more reliable arrangement of the scientific apparatus, before electrical execution can be accepted as the wisest and most effective method for electrical execution can be accepted in this instance is capable of destroying life surely. That when properly applied it can be made to accomplish that result quickly and painlessly, will be generally believed.

[Philadelphia Times.] |New York Star.

(Philadelphia Times.) Making all allowance for error, exagger or sensationalism, it is impossible any other conclusion from the dines from Auburn than that electricity

[London Papers.] London, Aug. 7.—This morning's papers comment exhaustively on the execution of Kemmler, and all agree in denouncing it as arbarous.

The Times says: "It is impossible t

magine a more revolting exhibition." The Standard says: "The execution wil send a thrill of indignation through the civi-lized world. The scene may be described as a disgrace to our common humanity."

### Atlanta Constitution.7

Judge Albion W. Tourgee has written econd article on the Force bill which is a despondent as the first. believes that the structed, but he is ready to give up in des-pair. He had a lively experience as a car pet-bagger in North Carolina, and he know the spirit and temper of our people. After writing columns on the subject to show that the Government would be justi-fied in resorting to very harsh measures, he expresses the opinion that a Federal elec-tion law would be an utter failure—tha

States turned into military district ain, placed under martial law and taxes the utmost limit without being represent

this extreme partisan wants. The point of interest in his deliverances is his utter hopelessness, and his prediction that the Force bill will be a failure if it becomes a law. It the Republicans are wise the ex-carpetbag ger's views will convince them that they are on the wrong track.

### Decay of Parties.

As the old Federalist party gave way t the Whig party, and that in turn gave wa

will be the emancipation of the fari class of the country from the money po

### Mississippi's Constitution. [New Orleans States.]

street-car system efficiently managed, for if carefully and skilfully conducted it will practically annihilate distance as a ground of objection to building comparatively far away ...om our business and residential centres.

AGAIN the edition of THE TIMES was yesterday exhausted early in the day. The paper is issued in increasing circulation, paper is issued in increasing circulation, and the chances are, if the qualifications to the conventions will be called, and such safe-guards throw around the ballet as will afford ample program to the conventions will be called, and such safe-guards throw around the ballet as will afford ample program to the conventions will be called, and such safe-guards throw around the ballet as will afford ample program to the conventions will be called, and such safe-guards throw around the ballet as will afford ample program to the conventions will be called, and such safe-guards throw around the ballet as will afford ample program to the convention of the time and attention of the time and attention of the time and attention of the convention of the time and attention of the convention of the time and attention of the time and attention of the time and attention of the convention of the time and attention of the convention of the time and attention of the convention of the time and attention of the capture of the convention of the time and attention of the capture of tection against negro domination in any the Southern States and the politics enemies of the South will find themselve

From the mass of testimony by experts and inexperts about the Kemmler execution, about the only facts to be gleaned are that Kemmler is dead and death was caused by electricity.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Comments on Kemmler's Execution—Carefully Culled Opinions.
[Baitimore Herald.]

It should be said, however, that there is no proof that the Auburn victim did not meet an instantianeous and painless death, and were the experiment divested of all sensational description and mawkish sentiment it would appear, perhaps, no less "sickening and harrowing" than other capital executions elsewhere.

[Commercial Advertiser.]

If trustworthy reports are given of the execution of Kemmler, the mode of death by electric shock is a failure. There has been ample time to experiment and to make the machinery a success; but if a criminal requires more than one shock, and has a revival between the discharges, there is no mitigation in the cruel process that has too often accompanied execution by

"Weather Prophets.
[Commercial Bulletin.]

The weather prophets have been singularly at fault for this menth. Of course the wind and weather for a month in advance, are generally in the wrong; but the minor prophets, so to speak, who dead with a locality or a larger region, must lose faith in themselves. Devoe made his record two weeks ago for a month in advance. Beginning with the 23d ultimo, there was to be for ten days "a succession of heavy thunder storms," a cold wave on the 3lst, violent cleertical storms to move rapidly across "sickening and harrowing" than other capital executions elsewhere.

If trustworthy reports are given of the execution of Kemmler, the mode of death by electric shock is a failure. There has been ample time to experiment and to make the machinery a success; but if a criminal requires more than one shock, and has a revival between the discharges, there is no mitigation in the cruel process that has too often accompanied execution by

[Birmingnam News.]
The returns from the elections come

charleston (W. Va.) Gazette.]

The meeting of Republicans for Charleston at deaths a deaths at a regular cat and dog fight for the county of fices. In view of the well-known combativeness of some of the candidates, it is sugaint the left for gested that the convention be held on the without Liberal Policy.

## (Courier-Journal.)

Paying such a person as Tom Reed \$5,000 a year, and then packing a navy-yard to re-elect him, would be considered rather liberal in some communities.

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HOW A LADY LOVES IN TEXAS.

I love you dearest, with all my soul,
With the nerves of my brain, the blood of r
heart:
I give you the perfect, the absolute whole,
Since I never could give it in part.
I worship the glow of your manly strength,
I hold you a prophet! a prince! a king!
But I will not study you more at length
To find you a meaner thing.

You take my no with a tragedy air,
As best becoment your blonde physique;
You are perfectly grand in this fine despair,
I could watch you a day or a weel.
An ebb must follow the heaviest swell.
And passion's wave leaves a barren shore.
Your heart will be broken, you cry. Ah well,
I should love you so much the more.
—Galveston News.

## CEDRIC THE WISE.

In that town of our dear land of England, in the which I was born and grew up to manhood, the folk are wont to tell many tales anent the good King Alfred. Albeit those who dwelt at the same Jime as that good king have had sons and daughters, and these in their turn children, and these again yet other children, and so on till the years be many that lie betwixt our time years be many that the betwist our time and his, yet does the renown of King Al-fred last among us, and is spoken of even now. He it was who fought the wicked Danes and beat them, driving them all out of our country to their own, save only those whom he slew so that they could work no more wo; and this, indeed, is the only sure way to forefend against a Dane doing ill, for they are of a truth bad men hedger and given to all manner of knavery and

Danes he ruled so wisely and so well that men could hang chains of gold and jewels by the roadside, and there they would stay untouched save by him who owned them.
And this was so not because there were no
evil men in the land—for these are everywhere to be found save in the kingdom of our Lord alone—but because doomsmen were set up by the king, before whom were haled all who did not righteously, and ac-cording to their faults they were doomed. It followed in its course that among these doomsmen some were wiser than others and more even handed; but among them all was none to be found more righteon and more blameless in his findings than Cedric, the son of Hend.

In Reading was his dwelling, and over In Reading was his dwelling, and over the men of that borough he sat in the doomsman's chair every day in the church yard, setting straight that which was crook-ed and uplifting the small against the great, the feeble folk against the strong Now the talk of his righteousness spread, as when a stone drops in a mere the ripples of it spread until they touch the shore, so that even to the king's ears came the name of Doomsman Cedric, the son of Hend.

And the king said unto himself: "Per-chance these be but fond tidings which are told to me, and yet again there may be truth in them; but strange it is that a man should be not only so righteous but of the dooms he gives forth, and he so pondered over this thing that in the end he habited himself like unto a simple knight at arms, and rode forth from Lor don, taking the high road to Reading t see for himself what manner of man thi Cedric might be. Ditton he passed and Windsor also, and wherever he tarried for the night as folk ate their supper he hear them talk as they quaffed their ale o mead of Cedric the Doomsman and the ness, until the king began to grow l within him at the endless habble, as it seemed to him, concerning the worthines

as he was about to pass over the bridge he saw, lying in the dust at the wayside, a beggar, habited in rags, and begging alm

"With all my heart," answered the king and took from his pouch three pennics. which he gave to the beggar. nore the beggar.

"Thou art a greedy varieti" said the king; "what more dost thou want?"
"I am old and weak," answered the beg gar. "Wilt thou not set me behind the thy horse and carry me to Readin

"With all my heart!" replied once mo the king, and straightway set him foul as he was upon his horse, and in that wise rode over the bridge and along the high road into the town of Reading. As they

out rather where wilt thou that I set the

king: "and it would be using thee not un-scurrily were I to pitch thee off my horse into the runnel there by the side of us." "Hast thou the face to call it thy horse!" quoth the beggarman. "Thou shameless in passing bad doom thing! thou knowest well the hotse belongs send in federanden

"Ay! mine," said the beggar,
"We will see about that," said the king,
"We truly will," said the beggar, and
with that he made a loud outery, calling
aloud: "Thieft thief;" so that they who passed by stopped and, wondering at the noise, asked who might be the thick, and in

what the beggar, who was a foreigner to them all, had been wronged.

Then both the beggar and the king told each his tale. Now the tale of the beggar was in this wise: That he, riding toward the town of Reading, had met the king. albeit he knew not, nor did the Reading men, that he was a king, but thought bin

tale, how that it was he who had been rid-ing toward the town and had in kindness stranger paused, and looked up at the set the beggar behind him and holpen him astonished morgue officials as much as to on his way with but scurvy payment for his pains, the men of Reading were sore beset in their minds as to which of the twain might be the truth teller and which the liar. After some had talked this way and some that, an elder among them said: "Let us hale them both and also the hors before Cedric, our doomsman, and he will tell us which we shall believe."

tell us which we shall believe.

Nothing loath was the king, nor did the beggar dare to say them nay, and so it came to pass that in no great while they stood before Cedric, the son of Hend, in the church yard where his seat was. But they were not the first comers, and so had a little out of place, considering the octowait until two trials had been held. The casion; "maybe it would take a doze first was a quarrel between a scrivener and a hedger concerning a woman. The seriv-ener said that she was his wife, and had been taken from him by the hedger, and the hedger, indeed, said no; that she had, always been his wife, and that the seriven-er had no lawful right to her. The woman said not him, whereat all many had. When said nothing, whereat all marveled. When each had told his tale Cedric pondered and said: "Leave the woman here and return, each of you, on the morrow," and they

went away leaving the woman.

Next came a flesher and a miller, the miller holding in his hand a sum of money. "I went," said he, "at noon to the flesher to buy meat for my household, and wher the time came for me to pay him I drew from my pouch these coins of silver, the which, when the flesher saw, he made as if to clutch and took me by the wrist, so that hauled away upon it. In a moment the both of us are now come before you, I holding my silver and he clutching my wrist.

He says the silver is his. I say it is mine, with a swith from its held in the Yet do I make oath that to me and not to

him does it belong.

Then said the flesher:
"Nay, but this man lies. He came to my house as he says, but that is all the truth there is in his tale. When he had taken officials in a highly dignified manner his meat he asked me whether I had silver to give to him in place of gold coin. 'Ay,' quoth I, and laid out on my fleshing block a handful of silver coins, which, when he saw, he caught up with his hand, and so was making off when I clutched him by the wrist and haled him before thee, our doomsman. To this will I make oath and little round box in his hand.

the miller, stuck to his tale, for affected to a jot. Then quoth the doomsman, "Leave ye the silver with me and come again on the morrow." And they went their own

Then came forward the king and the town of yours, in the which he was no ties of town of yours, in sooner come than he claimed my horse to my own face, saying that it was his and not mine. This on the word of one who not mine. This on the word of one who ries to be a righteous man is the truth, ch

"I was riding toward the town on this my horse when I met this young man who, saying he was nigh dead from har going, asked me to help him on his way With a good heart I did so, putting him with a good heart 1 did so, parting him before me on the borse; but when we were come into the High street he requisily claimed of me my horse, and when I would not give it up he had no haled before thee. This on the word of an old and righteous man is the truth of the contract. man is the truth, oh, doomsmau!"
Said Cedric, "Leave the horse here with

The scrivener and the helger were called, "Take thy wife, scrivener," said Cedric

So the hedger lost his ears and the scriv-Now my father has often told to me how that when King Alfred had driven out the large and so what's and so well that "Take thy silver, miller," said Cedric

"and let the right hand be cut from off the So the miller got his silver and the fiesher lost his hand.

Then the king and the beggar

"What are you going to do next? asked the deputy coroner. "Do? Why, I'm going to pull him idea," returned the deputy. "It would

take half a dozen men like us to mov "Maybe it would," replied the stran ger, with a chuckle that was certainly

ne horse such as this is."

As he said this he pointed to his

which had bitherto stood motionless watching the movements of his master ado the stranger mounted his horse, and drawn taut. Then, in response to a gentle cluck from his rider, the animal settled his feet down into the sand and steadily bent his strength against the rope. There was no jerking. It was an even, steady pull. The line vibrated rapidly under with a swish, from its bed in the sand,

Having accomplished this the mysterious horseman removed the loop from the body, recoiled his lariat, mounted his

say that he, the miller, is a rogue and a rascal, while I am an upright man and the rightful owner of the silver."

And when the decomman asked it of them, each of the twain, the flesher and soap.—New York Weekly.

beggar, and the king said:

"I was riding toward this town, and when I came to the bridge of Staines I saw this man scated by the roadside, and when he asked me to life him on my horse I, seeing that he was old and feeble, said yes seing that he was old and feeble, said yes the county by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley to the county by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley to the county by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley to the county by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley to the county by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley to the county by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley to the county by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley to the county by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley to the county by the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley to the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley to the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the Chesapeake and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley the C seeing that he was and only and the country by the Chesapeace and Only, nathmore and Only and Shenandoah Valley with good heart and carried him into this Railroads, and enjoys a delightful climate and splendid water, besides boundless quanti

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that the firm of BELL, MAURY & CO. is dissolved. The business hereafter will be conducted by the undersigned.

RICHMOND MAURY. LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to obtain a rabso lute divorce from the bonds of matrimony by the plaintill from the defendant. And it appearing by afflavit filed in this cause that the defendant Patrick Foes, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that he appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order and do what may be necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A Copy—Teste:

E. H. COLEMAN, Clerk.

FAREAR & SOUTHALL, p. q.

jy 18-Fr-4w Little Dot-Oh, mamma, the organ grine er's monkey is at the window, an' he has

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